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Report on the administration

OF THE

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

IN

1930-31.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

PART I of this Report, the General Summary, describes in narrative form the events of the calendar year 1931. Part II gives a detailed account of the working of each department of Government based upon departmental reports which cover the financial year, the land revenue year, the agricultural year 1930-31 or the calendar year 1930 according to the nature of the subjects which they review.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The work of every department was affected during the year 1931 by the prevailing financial stringency, which was even more acute than in the previous year. The early months of the year were overshadowed by civil disobedience and the year closed darkly with threats of a renewal of the movement. The whole province was seriously affected by the world-wide trade depression and especially by the precipitous fall in the prices of agricultural products.

The monsoon of 1930 arrived late, and did not break fully till the middle of July. The August rainfall was good, while that of September was in excess in the east and inadequate in the west. Rainfall was deficient during the cold weather of 1930-31.

The monsoon of 1931 was late in arriving and at first feeble and unevenly distributed. There was however heavy rainfall in September and October. The *khariif* crop in general fell short of expectations. *Rabi* sowings benefited from the October rain.

prison so that they might have an opportunity of discussing the statement. "Independence day" (January 23) was celebrated throughout the province by Congress meetings and demonstrations. During the month there was several affrays between the police and unruly mobs, in which a number of injuries were received on both sides. Revolutionary activities were on the increase.

3. On February 6 Pandit Moti Lal Nehru died. Meetings were held in his honour throughout the province on February 15. During the month Mr. Gandhi had a number of interviews with the Viceroy, but these came to nothing. There was a serious clash between police and Congress volunteers in Partabgarh district on February 19 and a tahsildar died of injuries received in an affray in the Fatehpur district on February 27. Owing to Muslim dissatisfaction with Congress activities communal tension was acute in a number of places, and on February 14 to 16 there were serious communal riots in Benares resulting in the deaths of six Hindus and twenty Muslims. February.

4. Peace efforts were continued at the beginning of March. At length the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi came to an agreement known as the Delhi Pact on the subject of the civil disobedience campaign: and the agreement was accepted by the Congress Working Committee on March 5. On March 6 the special ordinances enacted to deal with the civil disobedience movement were repealed. Prisoners, except those convicted of offences involving violence, were immediately released. The settlement was welcomed by moderate opinion throughout India, though the extremists represented it as merely an interval in which to prepare for a more bitter struggle. It was discussed in the House of Commons on March 12, when Mr. Baldwin promised continued Conservative co-operation in the work of the Round Table Conference. The released Congress workers, however, represented the Delhi Pact as a victory for their side. Though direct no-rent propaganda ceased, tenants were encouraged to withhold part of their rent and to agitate for large remissions. The execution of Bhagat Singh and his associates on March 23 was made the occasion of much vilification of the Government, even Mr. Gandhi joining in the tributes paid to them. At the session of the Congress Working Committee held at Karachi on

The end of
civil dis-
obedience
and later
events of the
year :
March.

while engaged in doing their duty. On July 20 the Government of India announced the names of those, including Mr. Gandhi, appointed to serve on the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

9. This was followed on August 4, by the announcement of the personnel of the Round Table Conference and the Minorities Sub-Committee. Mr. Gandhi however raised difficulties about alleged coercive measures employed in the collection of revenue in Gujarat, and expressed dissatisfaction with the reply of the Bombay Government. On August 13, the Congress Working Committee decided not to participate in the Round Table Conference, and on the 19th Mr. Gandhi published his "charge-sheet." Negotiations were however continued between the Government of India and Congress, and on August 27 a settlement was reached. Mr. Gandhi sailed for England on August 29. In the meanwhile on August 5 the Government of this province had announced the appointment of a committee of members of the Legislative Council to advise on adjustments necessary to bring rents and revenue into conformity with the fall in prices, and on August 26 were able to announce that they accepted in substance the proposals of the committee with regard to rent remissions in the coming year. A prominent member of the Congress was invited to serve on this committee, but was unable to accept the invitation until the committee had practically completed its work.

August.

10. On September 7 the Round Table Conference resumed its works. During the next month agitation somewhat decreased, but with the beginning of October the extremists in India became restive again. In a press interview on October 14, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, expressing dissatisfaction at the rent remissions, prophesied that "defensive action" would be necessary. On October 15, the Congress Committee of Allahabad district which had become the centre of a agitation decided to ask permission to start a no-rent campaign when necessary. On October 9, their request was referred by the Congress Working Committee to the provincial committee. Meanwhile great efforts were being made to stir up the tenantry by propaganda. On October 9 the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act had passed into law. From August to October the Government was obliged to issue no fewer than fourteen *communiqués* contradicting allegations of oppression of tenants by officials or zamindars.

September
and October.

the bitter communal feelings shown at Cawnpore and elsewhere. Muslims took an active part in the Round Table Conference.

14. The Liberals continued to oppose the extreme programme of the Congress. They expressed gratification at the Delhi Pact and co-operated in the Round Table Conference. At the end of the year they were opposed to the revival of civil disobedience. Liberals.

15. Revolutionary activities were on the increase throughout the year, and a number of arrests were made. The most dramatic incident was the encounter between the police and two revolutionaries in the Alfred Park, Allahabad, on February 27. The Hindustani Seva Dal, the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and other youth organizations showed increasing tendencies towards revolutionary methods. Revolutionary activities.

THE PRESS.

16. The agricultural situation and the Round Table Conference were the chief topics of comment in the press during 1931. In view of the unprecedented fall in prices almost all sections of the Press pleaded for large remissions of rent and revenue and the abandonment of coercive processes for their realisation. In the extremist section of the Hindu Press there was a persistent campaign against Government officials and zamindars in connection with the measures adopted by them for the realisation of rent. They were charged with perpetrating the most revolting atrocities on tenants and even on their women and children; but specific allegations when investigated through district officers were invariably found to be without foundation or grossly exaggerated. The campaign against the zamindars showed signs of developing into an agitation against the zamindari system itself. Thus *Today*, a Congress organ wrote:—"The zamindar is an anomaly in modern life. The Congress should therefore not give any guarantee that it will preserve the zamindari system under *swaraj*." Towards the close of the year there was a good deal of propaganda for the no-rent campaign. Efforts were made to represent that it was impossible for the tenants to pay any rent whatever, that the sufferings of the peasants could be removed only through the help of the Congress and it was therefore the duty of the cultivators to join it.

few of them insisted that the question of communal rights should be settled before the work of framing the constitution is taken up. Newspapers of all points of view warmly commended the decision of Mr. Gandhi to participate in the Round Table Conference. The extremist papers however warned the people against hoping for any substantial results from Mr. Gandhi's participation. The failure of the Round Table Conference to arrive at a communal settlement was deeply deplored. Some Hindu papers complained that Mr. Gandhi was making undue concessions to Muslim demands. Muslim papers, on the other hand, were suspicious of Mr. Gandhi's attitude towards communal matters. At the conclusion of the session extremist papers represented the Conference as a complete failure and reinforced their advocacy of the revival of the civil disobedience movement.

The Cawnpore riot formed the chief topic of discussion in the Press for several weeks. Bitter complaints were made that the local authorities had failed to protect the lives and property of the people. The riot led to much bitter communal recrimination, each community laying the blame on the other. Liberal papers also blamed the Congress for having undermined public respect for law and order.

Affairs in Kashmir were also widely discussed. Here again the views expressed on either side were governed by bitter communal feeling.

The future of the Indian States was frequently discussed and the rulers were warned that the days of autocracy were numbered and that if they did not concede the demands of their subjects their rule would be rendered impossible.

Widespread grief was expressed at the execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Raj Guru. The general comment on the executions was that they were ill-timed and ill-advised.

Newspapers published lengthy extracts from the Congress Select Committee's report on the national debt of India and generally supported its conclusions, though some of the extremist papers went further and urged the repudiation of the entire debt. The exchange policy of the Government was also criticized as being detrimental to Indian interests.

The Legislative Council held 37 sittings during the year 1931. The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram continued to be the President. Nawabzada Muhammad Liaqat Ali Khan was elected Deputy President. Official business was transacted on 27 days and the remaining 10 days were devoted to the disposal of non-official business. The Council passed four official Bills, viz., the Agra Tenancy (Amendment) Act, the United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act, the United Provinces Medical (Amendment) Act, and the United Provinces Arrears of Rent Act. All these Bills have been assented to by Their Excellencies the Governor and the Governor-General. The following official Bills were introduced in the Council and referred to select committees, viz., a Bill further to amend the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916, the United Provinces Goondas Bill, 1931, and a Bill further to amend the United Provinces District Boards Act, 1922. A number of settlement reports were discussed. A resolution on the execution of works financed from loans was discussed and adopted by the House with certain amendments.

The object of the Agra Tenancy (Amendment) Act was to insert in the Agra Tenancy Act a clause governing the recovery of arrears of rent as arrears of revenue in certain cases of refusal to pay, similar in effect to clause 12-A of the Oudh Rent Act. The object of the United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act was to extend the life of the existing municipal board of Cawnpore. The object of the United Provinces Medical (Amendment) Act was to give medical practitioners of the L. M. P. class, who are not in the service of Government, the privilege of electing an additional member to the United Provinces Medical Council. The object of the United Provinces Arrears of Rent Act was to protect tenants and thekadars from ejectment and distraint on account of arrears of rent on certain conditions.

The budget for 1931-32 was presented. The Council had to pass 10 out of 35 demands for grants without discussion because the whole of the time allotted had been taken up with the remainder. The Council voted substantive reductions to the extent of Rs. 3,58,150, and various token reductions. Substantive reductions were made under the heads of Police, Forests, Irrigation works charged to revenue, Land revenue under sub-head Survey and settlement, Public works under sub-head

Communal tension was acute in the early part of the year, resulting in serious riots at Agra, Benares, Mirzapur and Cawnpore.

Owing to financial stringency practically all police reserves had to be disbanded, but attempts by Congress workers to exploit the resulting uneasiness in the force were wholly without effect.

There was an increase of 302 dacoities or 52 per cent. compared with the previous year. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of cases sent for trial. From the beginning of June an extensive campaign was launched against dacoits, and from then till the end of the year the situation continued to improve and is now well in hand. The Special Dacoity Police were engaged in the prosecution of three important gang cases. Their active operations closed from May when they were reduced to the bare minimum necessary for the prosecution of these cases. The number of robberies reported was about the same as in the previous year. Murders showed an increase of 221 owing to the general spirit of lawlessness. Burglaries also increased by 684 cases. Cattle theft decreased by 810 cases, partly perhaps owing to the reduced prices obtainable for cattle and skins.

19. All the three ranges emphasize the inadequacy of the investigating staff, and especially the scarcity of really good men in the rank of sub-inspector. In a year of such difficulty the fact that peace was generally maintained throughout the province reflects great credit on all ranks of the force.

Police administration.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

20. Additional district and sessions judges worked in six districts in Agra province during the year 1931, and in two districts in Oudh. Additional sessions and subordinate judges were required in twelve districts in Agra and three in Oudh.

The courts of the additional district and sessions judge and of the special small cause court judge at Lucknow had to be abolished from September 1, 1931, owing to financial stringency.

AGRARIAN PROBLEMS.

21. The precipitous fall of prices of agricultural products continued during the first half of the year 1931. As soon as it became apparent that there was no hope of early recovery Government decided to give immediate relief by remission of rent and revenue, Rupees 207·80 lakhs of rent and Rs. 75·42 lakhs of

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

22. The monsoon of 1930 arrived late and did not break fully till the middle of July. The August rainfall was good while that of September was rather in excess in the east, and inadequate in the west. The deficiency of rain during the cold weather of 1930-31 affected adversely the outturn of the *rabi* harvest.

Rainfall and
its effect on
crops.

The monsoon of 1931 was late, feeble and uneven in the beginning and consequently retarded the sowing of *kharif*. During July and August the rainfall was below normal but, as it rained at suitable intervals later, the agricultural situation greatly improved. The heavy rainfall in September was somewhat injurious to the *kharif* crop but very beneficial for the *rabi*. The monsoon on the whole ensured a good *kharif* and provided hopes of an excellent *rabi*. There was unfortunately heavy rainfall throughout the province in the first three weeks of October. The damage varied from district to district. In some districts the *bajra* crop had already been reaped, while in other districts the rain benefited the late rice. In the Agra and Muttra districts the calamity was treated as widespread and a flat remission or suspension of four annas in the rupee was sanctioned. In other districts merely local damage was sufficient to justify relief measures. On the whole, however, the *kharif* crop fell far short of what had been promised. The late rain, on the other hand, was of great benefit to the *rabi* sowings; and canal irrigation started a full month later than the usual date.

23. Prices of agricultural products reached their lowest level in the second quarter of 1931. Towards the end of the year there were signs of some improvement.

Prices.

IRRIGATION.

24. A total area of 1,545,471 acres was irrigated during *kharif* 1931, including 239,522 acres done from the Sarda canal, as compared with 1,812,830 acres in the previous *kharif*. Supplies were generally sufficient. The heavy rainfall late in October enabled *rabi* sowings to be completed without the help of canal water.

Area.

25. Almost all the distributaries and drains of the Sarda canal were completed before the monsoon, and the whole system is now finished except for a few unimportant details.

Develop-
ment.

28. Improved varieties of sugarcane now occupy no less than 48 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane. The price of sugarcane has not fallen with that of other agricultural commodities, so that the cultivation of it still affords substantial profit. Proposals are in hand for starting several sugar factories in the province. Between 1929—1931 the department purchased 5,462 maunds of *kapas* from cultivators and sold 1,900 maunds of baled lint to the spinning mills. This was financed by a Government advance which has been repaid with interest. The work of rural uplift has been vigorously prosecuted in co-ordination with the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments.

Improve-
ment of
produce.

29. In spite of agricultural depression the price of good quality dairy cattle has remained steady. The activities of the cattle-breeding section of the department require to be extended even in times of financial stringency as at present. Experiments have been made with various kinds of fodder. Feeding of mineral salts has been adopted as a matter of routine and has proved beneficial. Goat breeding has also been taken up at Etah.

Cattle-
breeding.

30. A sum of Rs. 73,562 was received as *tagavi* and Rs. 92,593 was deposited in cash by the owners for the construction of tube-wells. One hundred and forty-one projects were completed during the year. Tenders have been accepted for the electrification of ten tube-wells in the hydro-electric grid area.

Irrigation.

31. Lectures were delivered on proper methods of preservation of manure, advantages of improved seeds, deep ploughing, labour saving machines and implements, artificial manures, advantages of green manuring and other agricultural subjects. The department maintains a close touch with schools which have agricultural classes. The newly started school at Gorakhpur is gaining in popularity.

Education.

32. Special endeavours were made during the year 1931, for the suppression of cattle disease in the interior of Almora district, where there was a severe outbreak of rinderpest. Investigations were also carried out on liver-fluke disease in that district, for which special treatment by Danistol (supplied by the Imperial Laboratory at Muktesar) has been undertaken. Testing and diagnosis of tubercular and Johnes' disease cases

Civil
Veterinary
Depart-
ment.

manufacturers were left with heavy accumulated stocks, daily depreciating in value. Prices of raw materials slightly improved by the middle of October, but the prices of finished products remained at almost the same level up to the end of the year. The province was free from labour trouble except for a few cases of minor importance. Communal riots in some of the big cities disturbed trade and industry to a considerable extent.

The demand for Indian-made mill cloth increased steadily and the local cotton mills did better than last year, but the manufacturers' profits were reduced owing to the continual fall in prices and low purchasing power of the people. The hand loom industry did fairly well, *khaddar* and coarse material finding better sale than artistic and specialized fabrics. The cotton printing trade had a prosperous year. The silk industry of Benares could not make headway on account of the boycott of Japanese and Chinese silk yarn which was used instead of Kashmir yarns on account of its cheapness. The demand for woollen materials increased steadily. In Najibabad the woollen industry had begun to make goods with coloured designs, the weavers having learnt proper methods of dyeing the wool.

The depression in the gold thread and *gota* industry was relieved in the later part of the year by the increase in the customs duty from 30 to 50 per cent. but the quality of the gold thread has yet to be improved.

The brass work trade of Benares also suffered owing to the depression in export trade and the cessation of the tourist traffic. The leather trade improved towards the end of the year. The tanning industry was at a standstill owing to the lack of demand. The Lucknow Paper Mill was also affected by the slump in the market and the margin of profit reduced owing to foreign competition. The export trade in artistic goods diminished.

In the sugar trade conditions have been uncertain as heavy stocks of sugar had accumulated at various ports. The increased duty has raised the tone of the sugar market from the middle of October.

The oil crushing industry has suffered from fluctuation in prices of raw material and finished goods. There was some improvement in the latter half of the year.

during the year under report. A committee has been appointed to inquire into the working of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute. The sugar department of the Institute has provisionally been placed under the control of the Sugar Technologist, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Experiment and research work were continued at the Institute on a variety of subjects. The courses of study at the Government Technical School, Lucknow, were reorganized during the year. One foreign scholarship was awarded during the year. Loans amounting to Rs. 29,000 were sanctioned and Rs. 25,000 were given as grants by the Board of Industries. Special mention may be made of the grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Industrial and Trade Association of Benares to improve the process of manufacture of gold thread. The wool spinning plant of the Textile School has been handed over to the Co-operative Society at Najibabad.

38. During the year the Department of Industries made efforts to improve cottage industries by means of demonstrations at exhibitions and fairs. The United Provinces Arts and Crafts Emporium endeavoured to educate and assist the brassware manufacturers to improve designs and to find remunerative foreign markets. General.

COMMUNICATIONS, BUILDINGS AND POWER.

39. Of the two lines under construction during the year, namely the Lucknow-Sultanpur-Zafrabad line and the Unao-Madhoganj line, the work on the former is still in progress, while the latter was opened for traffic on December 21, 1930. Work on the Kartal-Kamasin line is still held in abeyance. The scheme for the doubling of the Cawnpore-Tundla section of the East Indian Railway has recently been sanctioned by the Railway Board, and work on it is in progress. Railways.

40. Satisfactory progress has been made on the construction of the Gorakhpur bye-pass road. The Phaphamau-Hanumanganj road was completed and opened to traffic. Good progress was made with the construction of the reinforced concrete bridge over the Kali Nadi on the Meerut-Bareilly road. Roads and bridges.

Road reconstruction works which were in progress at the beginning of the year were affected by the financial situation which subsequently developed. Some works were stopped, altogether, and a number of others were curtailed. The damage to roads and bridges during the monsoon was below normal.

object of which is to enable the cultivators of improved cotton (c. 402) to combine and get a better price for it by the joint sale of their produce. The society purchased over 1,000 maunds of cotton from its members, had it ginned and baled, and then sold it in one lot to a mill in Lucknow. Its final accounts have not been made up, but it has made a profit of over Rs. 5,000. A similar society in the Aligarh district, however, was not so successful: it dealt with 200 maunds of cotton only and made merely a nominal profit.

45. The sugarcane-crushing plant erected with the help of the grant received from the Board of Agriculture in the previous year started working in December and made a small profit during the month. Similar plants are now in course of erection in four more places in the province. General.

EDUCATION.

46. Government have appointed two officers to examine the budgets of the Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra Universities with a view to recommending revised block grants to these Universities. Universities.

47. The Board of High School and Intermediate Education has decided to institute a diploma examination in Indian music at the end of the High School course. It has also decided to re-introduce the practical test in Science for the High School examination. Secondary education.

The scheme of the medical examination of boys in anglo-vernacular schools, which was introduced in ten cities in 1927 as an experimental measure by the Education Department, was transferred to the Department of Public Health with effect from July 1931.

The newly introduced scheme for the training of handicraft teachers was successfully continued. New manual training blocks were erected and equipped at the Government Intermediate Colleges, Almora and Fyzabad. The number of institutions now having facilities for manual training is 46 as against 14 in 1923, when the new scheme of combined training and handicraft was introduced.

48. The number of agricultural classes, which was 37 last year, remains unchanged. The scheme of training teachers for these classes was abandoned, and was replaced by another for Vernacular education.

52. The activities of the whole staff of the Public Health Department were concentrated on the control of epidemic diseases. The estimated death-rate from cholera was 0·73 as against 1·35 in 1930; from plague 0·81 as against 0·24; from small-pox 0·09 as against 0·24. The Hygiene Publicity Bureau as usual prepared material for publicity purposes in the shape of films, lantern slides, models, pictorial posters, booklets and leaflets, and supplied the necessary materials for lectures and demonstrations. "Village aid" work has been carried on with the village school as centre, and teachers and children have been employed in anti-epidemic and anti-malarial work. Children's clubs have been formed under the name of Junior Red Cross groups—there were 517 such groups in the province as compared with 75 in 1930. During the year malaria investigations were continued; a special feature was the use of the new drug plasmochin which has considerably reduced the relapse rate amongst treated cases. Routine and investigation work was carried on as usual at the Provincial Hygiene Institute. The provisions of the Prevention of Adulteration Act were extended to several other localities, and the amendments made in the year 1930 were brought into force, thereby adding considerable powers for the detention and punishment of adulterated foodstuffs. The medical and sanitary arrangement at fairs were, as usual, supervised by the staff of the Public Health Department.

Public
health
services.

From July 1, 1931, the work of medical inspection of scholars in ten towns of the province was transferred from the Education to the Public Health Department and qualified medical officers were duly appointed in these ten towns and in three others besides.

The district health service remained in force in 28 districts during the year and could not be extended owing to financial stringency.

The total output of crude lymph from the Government Bovine Lymph Depot during 1930-31 was 19,569·9 grammes as compared with 27,561·3 grammes in the previous year.

53. The cadre of the Provincial Medical Service was increased by one officer who took the place of a retired Indian Medical Department civil surgeon.

Medical
services.

During the year 1931 two district board dispensaries manned by Provincial Subordinate Medical Service officers were handed

In Birhana, Narhi, Mawaiya and New Civil Lines construction is proceeding steadily.

57. Progress was slow and limited to schemes already sanctioned and in hand. The annual grant of Rs. 20,000 in lieu of the income from nazul property was suspended owing to financial stringency. Expenditure on the staff was about halved. Properties of the value of Rs. 7.86 lakhs out of Rs. 9.81 lakhs have been acquired for the Mirganj open area scheme. Allahabad.

58. The year was taken up with preliminaries and no new schemes were started. Of the old schemes the Sisamau and factory area continued to be popular. Progress was seriously retarded by the communal riots. Cawnpore.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees.)

59. Owing to a series of misfortunes, chief among which was the fall in prices, provincial expenditure exceeded resources in three out of the last four years, i.e., 1928-29, 1930-31 and in 1931-32. The deficit, which it is estimated will reach nearly three crores by the end of the budget year 1932-33, is more than covered by the losses under the head Land revenue since the year 1930-31.

The total revenue charges as budgeted for 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 1,245, plus Rs. 90½ under Irrigation working expenses, a total of Rs. 1,335½. The revised figure is Rs. 1,284½, a reduction of Rs. 51½. There were however certain increases, namely Rs. 5½ under Interest, Rs. 6½ under Sinking fund charges, Re. 1 under Pensions, and Rs. 3 under Miscellaneous: so that the real amount of retrenchment effected is equal to Rs. 67.

The revenue charges of the budget year 1932-33 are put at Rs. 1,243, inclusive of irrigation charges, which is Rs. 41 below the revised estimate of the previous year. In addition however there are four considerable increases, namely Rs. 10½ under Debt charges, Rs. 7½ under Superannuation allowances, Rs. 5½ under Civil works and Rs. 3 under Irrigation working expenses; so that the true amount of retrenchment is Rs. 68½, to which all heads contribute in greater or less degree.

In the last two years therefore there has been a total retrenchment of over Rs. 135. Of this amount the cut in pay has produced Rs. 40½: the acceptance of various recommendations of

61. The total consumption of country spirit decreased by 14·7 per cent. as against a decrease of 2·4 per cent. in the previous year. There was a decrease of 7·5 per cent. in the consumption of foreign spirits owing to adverse economic conditions and the picketing of foreign liquor shops in many districts. Consumption of all three varieties of hemp drugs decreased during the year. The consumption of opium also decreased by 2·5 per cent. as against a decrease of 3·0 in the preceding year.

Consumption.

62. There was no change in the system of settlement of shops, the number of which fell from 2,117 to 2,097. There was no change in the outstill area. The sealed bottle system now exists in 32 important towns and the Bulandshahr district. The contribution to excise revenue per head of population was four annas as against four annas seven pies in the previous year.

Policy.

63. Excise crime has assumed serious proportions and its detection has become exceedingly difficult. The situation has been complicated by political agitation and the undermining of respect for law and authority. Excise shops were rigorously picketed throughout the province with the result that custom was diverted into unlawful channels. Numerous assaults were made upon excise officers while discharging their duties. The total number of prosecutions increased from 3,597 to 4,034. The total number of illicit distillation and other liquor cases rose from 1,646 to 2,295, the highest figure ever recorded. Illicit distilling is no longer confined to rural tracts but cases are reported frequently from big cities, members of all castes and creeds being involved. The profits from illicit trade are enormous while hardly any social degradation attaches to it. The illicit traffic in cocaine still flourishes in spite of the vigilance of the excise staff. The total number of prosecutions under the Opium Act fell from 438 to 391.

Excise crime.

64. There is now a licensing board in every important town. Advisory committees continued to function in districts and smaller municipalities where licensing boards do not exist.

Local bodies.

Convictions for drunkenness decreased from 773 to 599.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

65. The revised budgets of municipal and district boards show that the financial position of the boards generally is not sound and some boards are on the verge of bankruptcy. By

District boards.

In consequence of an amendment of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916, about 25 persons belonging to the depressed classes have been nominated to various municipal boards during the year.

Owing to serious communal riots the municipal elections in Cawnpore had to be postponed for a year. For this purpose a Bill to amend the United Provinces Municipalities Act was passed by the Legislative Council. The elections for the municipal board of Allahabad were also postponed to February 1932 owing to defective electoral rolls and as a result of a court injunction.

During the year one lady was elected as a member of the Meerut municipal board, and another was nominated by Government to the Bela Partabgarh municipal board.

CONCLUSION.

67. The year 1931, which had throughout its course been marked by extreme economic distress and trade depression was overshadowed at its close by threats of a renewal of civil disobedience.

Apart from the political situation there were some hopeful signs. The position of the tenantry had been relieved by generous remissions of rent, and in spite of no-rent propaganda rent was beginning to be paid in many districts. The prices of agricultural products had risen slightly. Trade was showing some improvement, especially in the case of those industries whose products were protected by import duties on foreign goods. The Sarda canal scheme had been completed and was in full working order. The present programme of the hydro-electric grid scheme was also finished, and electric power was now made available over wide areas.

The financial position of the province, however, continues to give rise to anxiety. Since the year 1930-31, land revenue collections have shown a deficit of Rs. 3 crores. The total deficit in the year 1932-33, apart from any additional taxation that may be imposed, is estimated at Rs. 69 lakhs. Government have adopted extensive measures of retrenchment, which have already produced a saving of Rs. 144 lakhs. Other measures of retrenchment with the object of reducing the cost

PART II.—DETAILED CHAPTERS.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE following subjects are dealt with once every ten years. Except for changes of importance described in the reports of succeeding years, the latest information about them is embodied in the General Administration Report for 1921-22 and will be found in that report on the pages shown below :—

	Pages.
(1) Physical features, area, climate and chief staples of the province	1—11
(2) Historical summary	14—64
(3) Form of administration	64—66
(4) Character of land tenures	67—72
(5) Civil divisions of British territory	72—73
(6) Details of the last census	73—78
(7) Legislative authority	93—95
(8) General system of public instruction	153—160
(9) Literary societies	172—173
(10) Ecclesiastical jurisdiction	176—178

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITIONS.

1. Changes in the administration.

1. HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM MALCOLM HAILEY, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., held charge of the province from the beginning of the year until October 16, 1930. His Excellency Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., held charge from October 17, 1930 to April 18, 1931.

Sir Malcolm Hailey held charge again from April 19, 1931.

Sir George Lambert held the office of Finance Member from the beginning of the year until October 16, 1930. Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., held the office from October 17, 1930, till the end of the year.

Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, K.C.I.E., M.B.E., held the office of Home Member from the beginning of the year until September 28, 1930. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil-Ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,

of sugar. Good winter rains resulted in exceptionally fine *rabi* crops. The outturn of wheat, barley, gram and oilseeds was excellent in each case. The decline in the area under poppy continued.

4. The net irrigated area during the year was 10,971,136 acres—an increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The canal irrigated area increased by 13·6 per cent., the area irrigated by the Sarda Canal being nearly double what it was in the previous year. The area irrigated from tanks and reservoirs increased by 13·1 per cent. and that irrigated from other sources increased by 22·2 per cent. Irrigated area.

5. The prices of agricultural products remained almost stationary from June 1929 to January 1930. But from February, when the excellent prospects of the *rabi* harvest became known, prices began to fall. The movement was intensified by contraction of currency, depression in trade and superfluous stocks of grain. The fall continued and became more precipitous towards the end of the year. Prices.

6. The year was one of serious difficulty for trade. This was accentuated at the end of the year by the rapid fall in prices, which lowered the purchasing power of the agricultural population. Trade was also adversely affected by the economic depression which prevailed throughout the world. Trade.

7. The year 1930 was on the whole not a healthy one, and the death-rate again rose slightly. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the number of deaths under the heads of all the principal diseases except small-pox and plague. Health.

3. Indian States.

(See the *Annual Reports on the Administration issued by the Rampur, Tehri and Benares States.*)

RAMPUR.

8. His Highness continued during the year his policy of introducing progressive measures. A High Court with original and appellate jurisdiction was established from August 13, 1930, and other courts were reconstituted. Other administrative reforms have been introduced during the year. Notable events.

On account of untimely winter rains and the early cessation of the monsoon the outturn of both *rabi* and *khari* was below normal. As there was little demand for labour wages fell below the standard of the previous year. Conditions of the year.

1930-31]

FOREIGN RELATIONS

5 Chapter I.
GENERAL
ADMINIS-
TRATION
AND CON-
DIT IONS.

Receipts fell from Rs. 8.90 lakhs to Rs. 5.05 lakhs. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 3.56 lakhs as against Rs. 3.04 lakhs.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 28,573 as compared with Rs. 30,670 in the previous year.

Public
health.

BENARES.

10. His late Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D. (whose lamented death took place on August 4, 1931, after the year under report), paid a visit to Allahabad on November 26, 1929 and again in January 1930, and to Delhi in March 1930.

General.

The Maharaj Kumar paid a visit to Mysore in November 1929 at the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

A number of distinguished guests visited the State during the year.

Economic conditions in the State were adversely affected by the fall in agricultural prices and the general trade depression.

Conditions
of the year.

The monsoon was generally adequate in spite of a break in September. Rent collection was satisfactory especially in view of difficulties arising from political agitation.

Public health was good.

An outbreak of cholera in Bhadoli district was successfully dealt with.

Net receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 21.75 lakhs, and expenditure to Rs. 22.65 lakhs.

Revenue
administra-
tion.

The closing balance amounted to Rs. 2.41 lakhs.

Reports of offences increased from 629 to 658. Convictions were obtained in 25 per cent. of the cases investigated.

Security.

The number of scholars on the roll of the Meston High School increased to 303. The number of pupils in the primary vernacular schools decreased by over 100. One new aided school was opened.

Education.

Vaccination was encouraged but there is still some prejudice against it.

Medical.

4. Foreign relations.

11. The permanent transfer of 4,000 acres of land in the district of Bahraich in exchange for 2,895.5 acres of land in Nepal required for the construction of the headworks for the Sarda-Kichha project took place between representatives of the two

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

5. Realization of land revenue.

(See the Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1930.)

12. The land revenue on the roll increased by Rs. 4,58 lakhs mainly owing to revision of settlements in six districts. The real demand under land revenue was Rs. 728.48 lakhs. Of this Rs. 0.24 lakh was suspended, Rs. 32.72 lakhs remitted on account of hail, fire, drought and locusts and Rs. 692.94 lakhs collected—leaving a balance of Rs. 2.58 lakhs, of which Rs. 0.03 lakh has since been collected.

Total
demand
and collec-
tions.

13. The current demand for occupiers' rate increased from Rs. 156.14 lakhs to Rs. 175.37 lakhs. Of a total demand of Rs. 180.36 lakhs collection was made of Rs. 169.23 lakhs, and Rs. 0.12 lakh was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 11.01 lakhs. There was a decrease in owners' rate from Rs. 84,000 to Rs. 74,000; under this head Rs. 5,468 remained uncollected. The total demand of local rates and cesses was Rs. 74.79 lakhs, and of this Rs. 74.20 lakhs was collected.

Irrigation
and local
rates.

14. There was considerably less demand for loans under the Agricultural Loans and Improvements Acts than in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 29.49 lakhs was advanced under Act XII of 1884, and Rs. 6.69 lakhs under Act XIX of 1883. The net demand for collection during the year was Rs. 78.70 lakhs and of this 86 per cent. was collected. With the help of advances under Act XIX, 534 wells, two tube wells, one tank and five embankments were completed during the year; while 497 wells, six tube wells, two tanks and two embankments were under construction. The major portion of the advances under Act XII was for seed, bullocks and earthen wells. The new system of distributing seed on loan in kind is reported not to have met with much success.

Advances.

15. The number of coercive processes issued for the recovery of land revenue and other demands realizable as land revenue increased by 20,514. This was due to increase of demand. There were decreases in writs of demand, warrants of arrest, transfers and sales of immovable property. As in the previous year the largest increase was in attachment of movable property.

Coercive
processes.

9. Government estates.

(See the reports on the Tarai and Bhabar and the Garhwal-Bhabar estates and also the report on estates under the control of the Board of Revenue for the financial year 1930-31.)

22. The average rainfall was 1·67 inches above the previous year's figure, but much below normal. The *rabi* harvest of 1337 *Fasli* was sown under favourable conditions, and as a result of timely winter rains the outturn was excellent. The crops of *kharif* 1338 *Fasli* were on the whole good and were not badly affected by the break in the monsoon from the end of August to mid September: except that in tahsils Kitcha and Bazpur the rice crop was damaged. The sowings of *rabi* 1338 *Fasli* were late, but except for *lahi* which suffered from the pest called "*lahsa*," the crops promised well.

Tarai and
Bhabar.

The year was on the whole a healthy one. Cholera, of which there were sporadic cases, caused 98 deaths. Small-pox was under control, and there was no case of plague. A sum of Rs. 2,603 was spent on conservancy.

Sixty Abyssinian tube-wells have been constructed during the year.

Cattle disease, especially a virulent form of rinderpest, was rife. About 2,309 cattle were inoculated.

Receipts fell from Rs. 8·14 lakhs to Rs. 8·12 lakhs, and expenditure from Rs. 6·16 lakhs to Rs. 6·11 lakhs.

The number of schools decreased by one in the aggregate, and the number of scholars increased by 41. In the girls' schools the number of scholars decreased from 192 to 175.

23. The year was favourable from the agricultural point of view. The total rainfall was 58·52 inches as opposed to 51·67 inches in the previous year. The wheat crop was excellent. The average outturn of *kharif* crop was quite up to standard in all the circles.

Garhwal-
Bhabar
estate.

There were a few minor epidemics, but on the whole the year was a healthy one. Among cattle there were 1,227 deaths from disease as compared with 1,490 in the previous year.

The year's working of the estate showed a net profit of Rs. 19,185 as against Rs. 19,052 in the previous year.

27. The total rental demand rose from Rs. 143·25 lakhs to Rs. 153·20 lakhs, mainly owing to the assumption of charge over new estates. The net recoverable demand, exclusive of remissions and suspensions, was Rs. 147·89 lakhs of which 94 per cent. was collected.

Collections.

28. The cost of management increased from Rs. 16·30 lakhs to Rs. 16·86 lakhs owing to new commitments. Orders have been given for strict economy to be observed.

Cost of
manage-
ment.

29. The debts outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 215·04 lakhs, against Rs. 195·93 lakhs in the preceding year. This was chiefly due to the assumption of the liabilities, amounting to Rs. 18·33 lakhs, of the Amethi estate (Sultanpur). Debts amounting to Rs. 51·96 lakhs were repaid during the year, as against Rs. 36·07 lakhs in the previous year.

Payment of
debts.

30. The total charges on the maintenance of wards and education of wards and their families fell from Rs. 43·58 lakhs to Rs. 35·27 lakhs. Reports on the education of wards were generally satisfactory. The health of the wards and their relations was for the most part good.

Wards.

31. The total expenditure on improvements rose from Rs. 12·74 lakhs to Rs. 14·71 lakhs. Water supply, roads and agricultural improvements received particular attention. Useful work in connexion with "village uplift" was done in Court of Wards villages in Partabgarh, Moradabad, Sitapur and Rae Bareli. Some progress was made with consolidation of holdings in the Balrampur estate and elsewhere.

Improva-
ments.

32. Owing to successive failures of crops and economic depression, the resources of the tenantry, especially in the western part of the province, had fallen very low. Liberal remissions and suspensions were given in many of the estates.

The
tenantry.

During the year Rs. 1·25 lakhs was spent on education as against Rs. 1·14 lakhs in the previous year. Expenditure on sanitation and medical aid to the tenantry was increased by over Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 2·24 lakhs. Twenty-five dispensaries were maintained. Agricultural banks were consolidated.

33. Ejectment suits increased in number from 1,087 in the previous year to 1,740, and suits for arrears of rent from 3,602 to 4,358. On the other hand there was a decrease by three-quarters in the number of enhancement suits. There were

Litigation.

41. In general the fall in agricultural prices resulted in an increase of suits for arrears of rent and profits and of distraints. The working of the Act has continued satisfactorily.

Working of
the Agra
Tenancy
Act.

42. The total number of suits and applications in Oudh increased by 10,958. There was a notable increase in suits and applications for ejectment in Lucknow district. Suits for enhancement of rent again showed a marked increase in Bara Banki and Partabgarh districts. The total number of cases for disposal, including pending cases, was 77,347 as compared with 66,600 in the previous year.

Tenancy
litigation :
Oudh.

43. In Oudh the total number of appeals for disposal by deputy commissioners was 869 as against 779 in the previous year; of these 737 were disposed of.

Rent
appeals.

44. There was a further increase in the demand for officers for the purpose of appraisal of distrained crops. Suits under section 30-A of the Act increased from 185 to 363 : some landlords are still attempting to take unfair advantage of this section for getting rid of undesirable tenants.

Working of
the Oudh
Rent Act.

45. Mutation cases in Agra and Oudh decreased from 260,627 to 233,108. The decrease was due partly to patwaris being occupied with settlement and record operations, and partly to the amnesty granted to patwaris in certain districts in the previous year with regard to reports of changes more than three months old.

Mutations
in the
revenue
papers.

46. There was a further decrease from 2,755 to 2,606 in the number of new applications for partition. Including pending cases the total number for disposal was 6,110 as against 6,433 in the previous year.

Partitions.

47. The area of land acquired for public purposes during the year amounted to 6,450 acres, and Rs. 12.52 lakhs were paid in compensation.

Land
acquisition.

48. The total number of appeals under the Land Revenue Act and the Kumaun rules for disposal by collectors and deputy commissioners was 11,279 as against 11,232 in the previous year. Of these 9,323 were disposed of as against 9,528. Before commissioners 2,684 appeals were disposed of out of a total of 3,697. The institutions of appeals and revisions before the Board of Revenue decreased from 778 to 659. Out of a total of 887 for disposal 711 were disposed of.

Appeals
under Land
Revenue
Act.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

12. Course of legislation.

51. The following Acts were passed by the Legislative Council between January 1, 1931 and December 31, 1931 :—

- (1) The Agra Tenancy (Amendment) Act (Act III of 1926).
- (2) The United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act (Act II of 1916).
- (3) The United Provinces Medical (Amendment) Act (Act III of 1917).
- (4) The United Provinces Arrears of Rent Act.

The work of the Legislative Council during 1931 is described in the General Summary.

13. Police.

(See the Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year ending December 31, 1930.)

52. Economic distress due to indifferent harvests in previous years and accentuated by an unprecedented fall in the prices of grains of all descriptions in 1930 led to conditions of unrest. There were only ten communal riots during the year as compared with fifteen in the previous year. The chief event of the year was the launching of the civil disobedience movement after the Congress session at Lahore during Christmas week 1929. The first public defiance of the salt laws in this province took place at Agra on April 7. Foreign cloth shops were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and tenants were encouraged not to pay their rent. Police and troops were exhorted to abandon the service of Government. Special ordinances had to be enacted to meet this movement. The ordinances were openly defied, with the result that several serious riots occurred in various districts during the year.

General.

53. The total number of true cases investigated by the police was 58,380 against 63,994, the proportion of convictions to investigations being 22·7 against 25 in 1929 and of convictions

Crime statistics and investigation.

58. The figure for robbery decreased from 705 in 1929 to 593 in 1930, which is the lowest figure on record. This was due to low price of cereals, and consequent decrease in crimes against property. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of was 83, as against 79 in 1929.

Robbery.

59. Burglaries decreased from 43,660 to 33,213.

Burglary.

The police had little time to develop the Gayer system, but its utility is now generally admitted in that the burglary charts enable officers to see at a glance where preventive action is needed.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was ten as compared with eleven in 1929.

60. The number of true cases reported was 17,517, which is 2,975 less than the 1929 figure. In 92 per cent. of the cases sent to court convictions were obtained. Thefts of bicycles considerably increased. During the year 86 guns, 31 revolvers, 10 rifles, and 7 pistols were stolen; and of these 29 guns, 10 revolvers, 4 rifles and 2 pistols were recovered. Theft.

There was considerable decrease in cattle theft from 6,896 cases to 5,413. Over 15,000 cattle were branded during the year.

61. Cases of kidnapping reported decreased from 913 in 1929 to 728 in 1930. Thirty-seven per cent. of the cases reported ended in conviction. Excise cases increased from 1,415 to 1,523. There was no cessation in the cocaine traffic. Other crimes.

62. The number of history-sheets increased to 52,854. This number is undoubtedly excessive, and careful inquiry will be made with a view to a reduction in number. During the year 8,557 new history-sheets were opened, of which 4,616 were for ex-convicts: 8,061 sheets were closed. The number of persons dealt with under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased by 212 to 3,996; those dealt with under section 110 decreased by 694 to 2,452. The police were unpopular owing to political agitation, and witnesses were difficult to obtain. Prevention and surveillance.

63. On January 1 there were 3,002 absconded offenders registered in the province. During the year 1,379 names were added and 1,473 struck off. The police arrested 603 absconders, and 293 surrendered voluntarily. Absconders.

68. Expenditure rose from Rs. 1,44 lakhs to Rs. 1,52 lakhs. The increase was due to the abnormal conditions of the year owing to the civil disobedience movement.

Strength
and cost.

69. The standard of discipline remained high. Cases of ill-treatment and extortion fell in number from 21 in 1929 to 16 in 1930.

Discipline.

70. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 10 lakhs. The major works completed included four new police stations, and a set of married quarters.

Buildings.

71. The proposals for the formation of a special force of traffic police in the large cities has not yet materialized.

Miscella-
neous.

In spite of the abnormal conditions of the year there was no lack of recruits.

14. Criminal justice.

(See the Reports of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and of the Chief Court of Oudh on criminal justice for the year ending December 31, 1930.)

A.—AGRA PROVINCE.

72. The total number of sessions divisions remained the same as last year—19. In addition to the permanent courts of additional sessions judges temporary additional sessions judges worked in eleven districts and temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges in twelve districts for part of the year.

Judicial
staff.

73. Offences reported under the Indian Penal Code decreased from 96,500 to 86,400, the number of cases from 61,000 to 54,400 and of persons brought to trial from 159,200 to 145,700. Offences against the State increased by 110. There was a satisfactory decrease of cases under the head of robbery and dacoity, from 822 to 716. Reported offences against the person fell by over 6,000 to 40,800, and offences against property by over 3,000 to 32,000.

Number of
trials.

74. The average duration of cases in the courts remained unchanged at eleven days.

Duration
and results
of trials.

The number of cases pending over six weeks decreased by 532 to 3,352—a satisfactory achievement in view of the additional administrative responsibilities thrown upon magistrates

lawful authority which may be attributed to political unrest. There was also a decrease in offences against special and local laws.

79. There was a slight increase in the average duration of trials from 6 to 7 days; but the number of cases pending over six weeks fell from 1,084 in 1929 to 655 only.

Duration of
trials.

The number of witnesses summoned was 89,200, but of these only 74,000 were actually examined.

The percentage of cases dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code increased from 27 to 32. Only 77 persons were ordered to pay compensation under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

80. Sixty-seven persons were condemned to death, as compared with 104 in 1929, and 108 persons to transportation as compared with 131. The number of persons executed was 63. Short-term imprisonments of 15 days or less again increased from 413 to 511. Fines amounting to Rs. 2.13 lakhs were imposed.

Punish-
ments.

81. The number of appeals before magistrates decreased from 977 in 1922 to 854 in 1930, while those before the sessions courts decreased from 3,137 to 2,283. Appeals to the Chief Court against convictions fell from 709 to 560: while the Government filed 12 appeals against acquittals.

Appeals.

Nineteen per cent. of the appeals against decisions of magistrates and 16 per cent. of those against decisions of assistant sessions judges were wholly successful.

15. Prisons.

(See the Report on the condition and management of the jails for the year ending December 31, 1930.)

82. In March 1930 orders were received concerning the classification of convicts in "A," "B" and "C" classes. This classification was followed by deterioration in jail discipline, probably because it was coincident with the beginning of the civil disobedience movement. The advantages of the classification could not be judged from one year's experience.

General

83. Almost all the district jails were much overcrowded throughout the year owing to the civil disobedience movement. The daily average population was at its lowest in June (31,574)

Jail
population.

89. Temporary additional district judges were employed in eleven districts for various periods; temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges in twelve districts; temporary additional subordinate judges in 21 districts; and temporary additional munsifs in 21 districts.

Judicial
staff.

90. The total number of suits instituted rose from 202,600 to 204,600. Suits for money or movable property increased by over 3,000 to 176,800—owing to depression in trade debtors were unable to satisfy the demands of their creditors, who were forced to seek redress in court. The total number of suits disposed of rose by 1,600 to 203,400. The number of suits pending over a year rose from 617 to 742. The total value of suits increased from Rs. 757.89 lakhs to Rs. 876.36 lakhs.

Suits.

91. The total number of appeals before courts subordinate to the High Court increased from 21,500 to 21,700. Before the High Court the total decreased from 7,500 to 6,800.

Appeals.

92. The total number of applications for the execution of decrees increased from 198,800 to 210,300. The number disposed of increased by nearly 12,000 to 153,450. The percentage of fructuous applications fell from 49 to 47.

Execution
of decrees.

B.—OUDH.

93. The districts of Unao and Bara Banki, which had been included in the Lucknow sessions division, were made independent judgementships from April 1, 1930.

Administra-
tion.

94. The temporary courts of the additional district and sessions judge and of the special small cause court judge at Lucknow had to be continued throughout the year. For various parts of the year one temporary district judge and three temporary sessions and subordinate judges were employed. Five additional subordinate judges were employed throughout the year, and one other had to work in each of five districts at various times.

Judicial
staff.

95. The total number of suits instituted rose from 66,800 in 1929 to 69,900 in 1930. This increase was due to increase in small cause court suits. The total value of suits decreased from Rs. 215.6 lakhs to Rs. 209.28 lakhs. The average duration of suits increased.

Suits.

Property to the value of Rs. 18.45 crores was involved in registrations executed during the year.

The question of grading sub-registrars in a time-scale of pay has not yet been settled.

18. District boards.

104. The number of district boards remained the same as in the previous year. There were altogether 214 meetings, of which 181 proved abortive for want of a quorum and 132 were adjourned. The average percentage of attendance which had risen to 59 in 1929-30 fell to 49. Members were also inclined to forget their real functions and to interfere with the boards' executive authorities. Party strife was still far too prevalent. Boards continue to be hampered by internal intrigues and by communal friction. Efficient administration is hampered by political activities. Tahsil committees continue to exist for the most part only in name. General.

105. The financial position of many boards continues to be most unsatisfactory. Some boards are already bankrupt while others are rapidly approaching this condition. Expenditure again exceeded income by Rs. 11.7 lakhs. The total closing balance was Rs. 18.75 lakhs of which only Rs. 3 lakhs were at the absolute disposal of the boards, as compared with Rs. 1.68 lakhs last year. No fewer than 19 boards had a deficit balance. In Mirzapur a correct reading of the balance sheet shows a deficit balance of Rs. 41,319 as compared with Rs. 35,440 in the previous year. Aligarh, Etah, Budaun, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Rae Bareilly and Kheri had no invested funds; while the invested funds of the other boards amounted to Rs. 17.30 lakhs. The total expenditure of the boards again fell during the year from Rs. 199.7 lakhs to Rs. 197.7 lakhs. The most prominent reduction was Rs. 1.8 lakhs under "General administration and collection charges." On the other hand expenditure on "Education" rose by Rs. 5 lakhs. Rupees 0.32 lakh was devoted to investments and the total under "extraordinary and debt" heads was Rs. 2.23 lakhs. The total disbursements were therefore Rs. 199.9 lakhs. The total income which rose in 1929-30 to Rs. 197.18 lakhs, fell to Rs. 186.03 lakhs during the year under report, owing partly to the decrease in Government grants by Rs. 9.73 Financial position.

four were opened during the year. There were only 15 subsidized private practitioners who have settled down in rural areas. Expenditure on the western system of medicine fell from Rs. 18.05 lakhs to Rs. 17.71 lakhs. On the indigenous system of medicine the boards spent Rs. 1.55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1.53 lakhs in the year 1929-30.

108. New female dispensaries were opened in the districts of Hamirpur, Muzaffarnagar and Lucknow. There is much difficulty in getting district boards to provide funds for building female dispensaries in rural areas. Proposals for opening more such dispensaries in rural areas are under consideration of Government.

Medical aid
to women.

109. The expenditure on public health again fell from Rs. 3.82 lakhs to Rs. 3.60 lakhs. The district health service was in force in 28 districts. The extension of this service to four more districts, viz., Meerut, Budaun, Jhansi and Banda, was sanctioned by Government, but was later postponed owing to financial stringency. There has been a marked progress in the "village aid" scheme: up to the end of 1930 there were 1,594 sanitary wells, 1,501 village aid dispensaries and 982 villages in which the complete scheme was in force, whilst the scheme was partly in force in 3,793 villages. Voluntary organizations for the improvement of rural sanitation are springing up in different parts of the province. A comprehensive organization called the "Taraqqi sabha" has been formed in Pilibhit district with the district magistrate as president to bring simple medical aid within the reach of the villagers and to promote the improvement of rural sanitation as well as of crops and cattle. Two reserve officers have been deputed to organize and supervise the public health portion of the work. Village *panchayats* are gradually taking more interest in the improvement of their water supply and other sanitary measures. Many *panchayats* are maintaining village aid dispensaries and a few of them also supply simple midwifery boxes to indigenous *dais*. Progress is, of course, not uniform because it depends on the personality of the *sarpanch*, the availability of funds and freedom from party factions. Petty sanitary improvements and simple anti-malarial works are performed by labour gangs. When there are no epidemics the energies of the labour gangs are concentrated in selected villages where they construct soakage pits, dig manure trenches and

Sanitation.

Out of 43 district boards compulsory education was in force in 27 districts. There is no doubt, however, that progress has been made and if adequate funds are forthcoming illiteracy will diminish.

114. Due attention to physical exercises was paid almost everywhere. Scouting, hockey, football and other outdoor games find place in all schools. Drill and *dasi kusrat* are taught in primary schools. In many schools tournaments are also held. The boy scouts movement has made fairly good progress and has become more popular, and good work is reported to have been done by scouts at the local fairs. The progress of physical training depends largely on the enthusiasm of individual teachers.

Physical
training
and scout-
ing.

115. Friction between chairman of boards and those of education committees has continued, with the inevitable result that in some districts the whole of the board is divided into two camps. An unfortunate result of the formation of education committees has been that the interest of the boards as a whole in educational matters has declined. Some committees do not take advantage of the expert advice of the inspecting staff, and even try to undermine their authority. The position of the teachers on the other hand has improved, and their payment has been more regular. The attitude of the committees towards girls' education may be described as one of passive sympathy. No lady has yet been elected to any education committee.

Education
committees.

19. Municipal boards.

116. This year again many boards submitted their reports very late and some of the reports were inaccurate. The administration of the Benares municipal board continued to be unsatisfactory and has necessitated a Government inquiry. The financial position and administration of the Azamgarh municipality were also bad, and the board had to be called upon for an explanation why it should not be suspended: the financial position later improved owing to receipts from octroi. The affairs of the Khurja municipality were also far from satisfactory and it was superseded after the year under report. There was no change in the constitution of the municipal boards, except in Jalesar where the number of elected seats was increased from six to ten.

General.

Rs. 23·97 lakhs to Rs. 26·60 lakhs. The increased income from the pilgrim tax was due to the influx of pilgrims to Allahabad on account of the *kumbh mela* which took place during the year. Octroi was introduced in two more municipalities.

119. The income from sale-proceeds of lands decreased from Rs. 1·86 lakhs to Rs. 1·24 lakhs, and that from sale of water from Rs. 9·91 lakhs to Rs. 8·48 lakhs. (b) From other sources.

120. The total expenditure, excluding debt heads, decreased from Rs. 175·38 lakhs to Rs. 157·31 lakhs, although under certain heads there was an excess over the previous year. There was a marked rise in expenditure on establishment for water supply, health officers and sanitary inspectors. General administration and collection charges fell from Rs. 19·21 lakhs to Rs. 19·05 lakhs. Capital outlay on water supply decreased from Rs. 15·51 lakhs to Rs. 2·31 lakhs, but the establishment charges under this head rose from Rs. 14·25 lakhs to Rs. 16·30 lakhs. Capital outlay on drainage decreased from Rs. 3·91 lakhs to Rs. 3·25 lakhs and establishment charges under this head also fell from Rs. 4·60 lakhs to Rs. 3·50 lakhs. Expenditure on conservancy fell from Rs. 26·06 lakhs to Rs. 24·82 lakhs, and on public instruction increased from Rs. 19·37 lakhs to Rs. 20·17 lakhs, while that on roads decreased from Rs. 16·53 lakhs to Rs. 15·52 lakhs. Repayment of loans rose from Rs. 5·93 lakhs to Rs. 6·31 lakhs, and investments rose from Rs. 2·54 lakhs to Rs. 2·61 lakhs. Expenditure.

121. The financial position of Cawnpore, Allahabad, Naini Tal, Etawah and Almora boards is very satisfactory. The total expenditure of all boards was Rs. 157·31 lakhs and the total income Rs. 160·21 lakhs. Income from the sale-proceeds of Government securities was Rs. 3·04 lakhs, and a similar amount was derived from Government loans, while the total receipts under "Extraordinary and debt" were Rs. 9·32 lakhs. Expenditure under "Extraordinary and debt" amounted to Rs. 11·42 lakhs of which Rs. 6·31 lakhs were devoted to repayment of loans. The total disbursements amounted to Rs. 168·74 lakhs and the closing balance to Rs. 23·96 lakhs which is Rs. 0·79 lakh in excess of the opening balance. Income exceeded expenditure in only 17 of the 27 municipalities whose income is more than one lakh, and in 35 of Financial position.

it also ignored expert advice. In Almora the main feature of the year was the construction of the new Siyahi Devi water supply ; owing to severe drought the system gave only half the expected supply in the hot weather. The water-works project for the Hathras municipal board has not yet been completed.

Since the last year still greater improvements have been made to satisfy the growing demands for better drainage and conservancy arrangements. In Benares a comprehensive scheme of drainage is under consideration. Unao received a loan of Rs. 90,000 from Government for its drainage scheme. The Cawnpore board spent Rs. 32,000 more than in the previous year on drainage works. Drainage schemes for Agra and Aligarh are being held up for want of funds.

124. There are now 16 electric supply companies and seven municipalities working under licence issued by Government. Licences have also been issued for three more towns, viz., Budaun, Fyzabad and Etawah. **Lighting.**

125. The birth-rate increased from 47·87 in the preceding year to 50·43 per mille of the population. The provincial death-rate per mille fell from 43·58 to 41·88. Among the municipalities returning a high death-rate the most conspicuous were Mau, Jhansi district, with 71·61, Bisalpur with 71·17 and Brindaban with 64·86. The infantile death-rate fell from 279·50 to 257·15. Mau, Jhansi district, headed the list with a death-rate of 460·59 followed by Jhansi with 377·31. **Vital statistics.**

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

20. Agricultural produce.

(See *Season and Crop Report for the Fasli year 1333.*)

126. In spite of its usual vagaries the monsoon was on the whole favourable to the *khariif* crops except for early rice in some of the eastern districts. The absence of rain, however, during the cold weather affected adversely the outturn of the *rabi* harvest. The rainfall was somewhat below normal in Kumaun, Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand divisions, while it was in excess elsewhere.

Character
of the sea-
son.

127. The net cultivated area of the year was 34,913,617 acres which was 3·5 per cent. more than in 1929-30 but 0·4 per cent. below the accepted normal area. Except for the districts of Bijnor, Gorakhpur, and Naini Tal there was a general increase throughout the province, which was most marked in the Jhansi and Agra divisions.

Cultivated
area.

The *khariif* area was 0·2 per cent. below last year's figure and 3 per cent. below normal. The decrease in cotton sowings was the most marked, and was due to low prices. On the other hand owing to a favourable season the area under *rabi* crops was 8·4 per cent. above the previous year, when the figure was 1·2 per cent. less than the normal. The area under hot weather crops fell by 25·4 per cent. owing to the absence of timely winter rains.

128. Nearly all the *rabi* crops suffered severely from hail, frost, rust or insect pests and yielded much poorer harvests than those in the preceding year. The yield of wheat and barley each fell by 20 per cent. chiefly owing to rust and hail in the months of January and February, linseed by 16 per cent. and rapeseed by 31 per cent. Oilseed was considerably damaged by greenfly.

Yield of
crops.

129. Prices fell gradually from the beginning of the year. The tendency became more marked with the harvesting of the *khariif* crop in September. From the beginning of 1931 the fall became precipitous and reached a record level by June 1931.

Prices.

134. The gross revenue from all canals in the province during the year, on account of irrigation during *rabi* 1929-30 and *kharij* 1930, amounted to Rs. 1,97.69 lakhs and the net revenue to Rs. 1,09.28 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,05.05 lakhs and Rs. 1,25.80 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The decrease in revenue was due partly to the slump in prices of food grains and timely winter rains, and partly to heavy remissions granted on account of damage done to the sugarcane crop.

135. The net revenue from productive works fell from Rs. 1,25.37 lakhs to Rs. 1,08.50 lakhs. This represents a return of 0.75 per cent. on the total capital outlay under this head, as compared with 1.86 per cent. in the previous year. On unproductive works the percentage of loss on capital outlay from fell 3.39 to 3.31.

Return on
capital out-
lay.

136. The total direct capital expenditure on productive works during the year was Rs. 73.72 lakhs. Of this Rs. 32.43 lakhs was spent on the hydro-electric schemes. The present stage of the grid scheme was practically completed. Commercial supply of electricity was given at no less than 59 transformer stations in 47 towns within the grid area. A sum of Rs. 46.31 lakhs was spent on the Sarda canal, mostly on drains, small distributaries and watercourses. All new works in the Sarda canal scheme will in future be debited to ordinary revenue expenditure. The direct capital outlay on unproductive works during the year was Rs. 50,910.

New works.

137. Total receipts under this head on both the Upper and Lower Ganges canals rose from Rs. 7,241 to Rs. 8,985 and expenditure fell from Rs. 7,464 to Rs. 3,689.

Navigation.

22. Agricultural development.

(See the Reports of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending June 30, 1931 and of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1930-31.)

138. The most marked feature of the year was the precipitous fall in commodity prices, which reached its climax in June 1931, when the index number stood at 93 in comparison with 100 for the basic year (July 1914). The fall was particularly acute in respect of commodities such as wheat and cotton, the prices of which are determined by world conditions. The agriculturalist was faced with the problem of making even a bare

General.

The second farm at Manjhra in Kheri district maintained 701 cattle and issued 99 bulls as compared with 221 in the previous year.

The worth of the Sahiwal cow as an efficient dairy animal has been thoroughly established.

142. Fifty-four stallions were employed at stud during the year, and the number of mares covered fell from 2,193 to 1,931. Two new stallion studs were opened during the year. Ten donkeys were at stud work, and the number of coverings was 244 as compared with 243 in the preceding year.

(b) Horse-
breeding.

143. Cattle epidemics were less severe than in the previous year and the total number of deaths was 37,756 as compared with 48,331. Rinderpest was of a virulent type and accounted for 25,919 deaths, the highest figure occurring in Gorakhpur district. There was a decrease of deaths from foot-and-mouth disease and haemorrhagic septicaemia, but an increase from blackquarter and anthrax.

Diseases
among live-
stock.

The death roll among horses rose from 61 to 196. Six cases of glanders were detected and destroyed during the year.

144. During the year 131,532 inoculations against rinderpest were carried out. There was a large increase in inoculation against blackquarter. Three additional veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were established and two were closed down; the total number at the end of the year was 166. The number of cases treated was 277,312—an increase of 21,584 on the previous year.

Treatment.

145. The budget provision for the department was Rs. 24·17 lakhs. The net expenditure was Rs. 23·75 lakhs as compared with Rs. 24·23 lakhs in the previous year; and the net income was Rs. 4·55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4·93 lakhs.

Cost :
(a) Depart-
ment of
Agriculture.

146. The net cost of the department was Rs. 4·21 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4·03 lakhs in the previous year.

(b) Civil
Veterinary
Depart-
ment.

23. Horticulture.

(See the Report on Government Gardens for the year 1930-31.)

147. The rainfall was generally satisfactory, and the year may be considered favourable for horticultural operations.

General.

155. Total expenditure was Rs. 2.05 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 2.44 lakhs in the previous year.

Buildings.

156. The methods of sale of forest produce remained the same as in previous years. Eighty-two thousand and twenty-six maunds of resin were extracted as against 86,126 in the previous year. The cost of collection rose by three pies to Rs. 3-13 a maund. The outturn of timber slightly decreased.

Exploitation.

157. Grazing was provided for 1,020,142 cattle—a decrease of about 35,000 on the previous year.

Grazing.

158. The gross revenue less refunds amounted to Rs. 49.70 lakhs. Direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 6.23 lakhs, indirect expenditure to Rs. 25.78 lakhs. The surplus of the year was therefore Rs. 17.70 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 28.55 lakhs in the previous year. The marked fall in gross revenue was due to bad trade condition.

Finance.

159. The total area under concentrated regeneration at the close of the year was 249.823 acres. The total expenditure on regeneration was Rs. 1.61 lakh. Knowledge of *sal* seedling regeneration is slowly advancing; the chief problem that remains is to discover the right degree of overhead light for the shoots of *sal*. Considerable progress was made under the head of artificial regeneration, especially with the *taungya* system. An addition of 35 acres was made to the Lachmanmandi irrigated teak plantation, and of 57 acres to the Lalkua North plantation with excellent results. Over 250,000 *deodur* plants were put down in Chakrata, as well as 32,000 to replace casualties. In the Afforestation division 275 acres were sown. For reasons of economy afforestation work has had to be curtailed and the more inaccessible and less promising areas have been given up.

Silviculture.

The year 1930 was a poor seed year for *sal*, *asua* and *deodur*, but good for *chir*, *kail*, *sissoo* and *khair*. The seed store maintained by the Silviculturist continued to be beneficial.

25. Mines and quarries.

160. There are very few mines in the province. Gold worth Rs. 100 was extracted by washing the alluvial sands of the Sona Nadi in the Kalagarh Forest division.

Mines.

161. The output of slate was 467 tons as against 325 tons in the previous year. The output of building stone decreased

Quarries.

168. The total produce of sugar was 14,515 tons above that of the previous year. There were thirteen factories as before. The increased duty on sugar, which came into effect in March 1930, combined with the recommendation of the Tariff Board for a protective duty on sugar, has given an optimistic tone to the industry and the prospects are good. Prices fell steadily during the year.

(6) Sugar.

169. Although the price of raw materials was favourable during the year, the tanning industry suffered from the enormous fall in the price of tanned leather, which was cheaper by two annas to five annas a square foot than last year.

(7) Leather.

170. This industry suffered severely during the year. Export to America was almost stopped by the new United States tariff. Prices in the London market were about 20 per cent. lower than in the previous year. The fall in the Persian and Turkish exchanges enabled manufacturers in those countries to undersell Indian carpets.

(8) Durries and carpets.

171. The export trade disappeared and the industry is now confined to printing of *khaddar saris* and table cloths for consumption in India. At Lucknow and elsewhere there was considerable business in this line.

(9) Dyeing and printing.

172. Owing to foreign competition there was a decrease in the glass bangle trade of Firozabad. There is room for the introduction of improved methods in the industry, and to this end experiments are being conducted at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute.

(10) Glass.

173. The silk trade was badly hit by the agitation against the use of imported silk yarn. There was a big decrease in the trade for Benares silk which had been built up in Madras and Gujarat. The Patel Silk Mills at Saharanpur had a good year.

(11) Silk.

27. Industrial development.

(See the Report of the Department of Industries for the year ending June 30, 1931.)

174. The demand for admission to the industrial and technical schools far exceeded their capacity. One thousand, eight hundred and twenty persons applied of whom 1,276 were admitted. The total expenditure under the head of stipends and scholarships fell from Rs. 73,835 to Rs. 71,125. The total number of aided institutions fell from 67 to 64.

General.

180. The department maintained 3,265 miles of metalled roads, and 767 miles of unmetalled roads and bridle paths during the year. It spent Rs. 24·61 lakhs on repairing metalled roads. Construction work was continued on the Rajpur-Mussoorie, Phaphamau-Hanumanganj and Gorakhpur byepass roads. Of these the two former were completed. On reconstruction the expenditure during the year was Rs. 19·37 lakhs, total expenditure to date being Rs. 128·41 lakhs. Work was concentrated on cement concrete and painting water bound stone, the two methods from which the most satisfactory results have been obtained. The first instalment from the Road Development Fund was received during the year, amounting to Rs. 4·70 lakhs. The standing committee of the Government of India at a meeting in April 1930 approved of the programme suggested by the Government of the United Provinces. The proposals were as follows :—

- (a) Constructing the Roorkee-Hardwar road.
- (b) Provincializing and improving the Bulandshahr-Meerut road.
- (c) Reconstructing, widening and improving certain trunk roads.
- (d) Reconstructing the Kasganj-Etah-Shikohabad road.

The grant approximates roughly to four and a half lakhs a year for five years.

181. Three bridges, of varying spans, were completed on the pilgrim route from Hardwar to Badrinath, and one was still in process of building. The suspension bridge over the Kali Nadi on the Meerut-Bareilly road is being replaced by a reinforced concrete bridge. A bridge over the river Pahuj on the Jhansi-Agra road was completed during the year, and one on the Kotdwara-Lansdowne road was being built. Bridges.

182. The outlay on provincial buildings was Rs. 15·40 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 15·08 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure for the Police Department was Rs. 6·63 lakhs; for Administration of Justice Rs. 2·99 lakhs; for General Administration Rs. 2·29 lakhs and for Agriculture Rs. 1·94 lakhs. The major works completed included a new magistrate's court at Shahjahanpur, the Agricultural School, Gorakhpur, a bungalow for the Superintendent of Police at Muzaffarnagar, and block Buildings.

1,759 at the end of the previous year. The work of supervisors has somewhat improved. Each supervisor has now on an average only 25 societies in his circle.

186. During the year 31 candidates were taken for training as supervisors, but only 21 of them passed. It has been decided that in future candidates after passing will have to work one year as apprentices before being finally appointed as supervisors. A class was also held for the training of inspector candidates.

Training.

The United Provinces Co-operative Union, which now employs more than four-fifths of the supervisors in the province, continued its useful work of controlling the supervisors and helping the healthy development of the movement.

187. The number of central credit societies remained unchanged at 69, and the two organization funds continued to exist as such. The share capital of banks decreased from Rs. 23·03 lakhs to Rs. 22·99 lakhs owing to the liquidation of a number of societies. Deposits held from primary societies decreased from Rs. 3·21 lakhs to Rs. 2·53 lakhs but this was made up by increased borrowing from other central banks, with the result that deposits so held rose from Rs. 3·93 lakhs to Rs. 4·64 lakhs. Deposits held from individuals fell from Rs. 50·97 lakhs to Rs. 49·97 lakhs. The total loans outstanding increased from Rs. 61·46 lakhs to Rs. 62·17 lakhs. The collections amounted to two-thirds of the demand of the year. The overdue amount increased to Rs. 37·52, and now forms 60 per cent. of the total amount outstanding. The overdue interest rose from Rs. 3·76 lakhs to Rs. 5·83 lakhs. In spite of adverse economic conditions 42 banks were able to distribute dividends to the extent of Rs. 86,000. But it cannot be denied that the financial condition of many banks gives cause for anxiety. Special efforts must be made to push on the work of collection and pay off some of the depositors so as to reduce the burden of interest.

Credit
Societies :
Central.

188. The number of agricultural credit societies decreased from 5,044 to 5,009 owing to the liquidation of a large number of societies. But in spite of adverse conditions 180 new societies were registered. Membership fell from 119,000 to 113,000. Loans outstanding with members increased from Rs. 80·88 lakhs to Rs. 82·48 lakhs, and the amount overdue from Rs. 37·79 lakhs to Rs. 53·73 lakhs, the collections amounting to half the demand

Credit
Societies :
Primary.

of the members of co-operative societies are able to read and write. There are five thrift societies for women and 21 for men and they were able to save Rs. 22,000. A number of societies enforce the curtailment of ceremonial expenses and prevent unnecessary litigation and it is estimated that Rs. 61,000 were saved in this way.

191. The number of cases referred to arbitration during the year fell from 8,074 to 5,167. The execution of arbitration awards continued to be unsatisfactory. Of 16 lakhs which had to be collected only two lakhs were recovered. The number of societies under liquidation increased from 1,237 to 1,365. The amount to be recovered from members increased from Rs. 18.05 to Rs. 19.33 lakhs.

Arbitration
and liquidation.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC REVENUE AND FINANCE.

31. Central revenues.

(See the Annual Returns of the Income-tax Department for the year ending March 31, 1931.)

192. The number of assesseees to income-tax and super-tax fell from 26,253 (revised figure) to 25,417. Receipts from income-tax fell from Rs. 69·22 lakhs to Rs. 68·49 lakhs, and from super-tax from Rs. 20·30 lakhs to Rs. 18·23 lakhs. Income tax.

Salaries paid by Government yielded Rs. 11·26 lakhs as in the previous year, while business produced Rs. 49·44 lakhs as compared with Rs. 51·68 lakhs in the previous year.

32. Provincial revenues.

(Values are expressed in terms of lakhs of rupees.)

193. The total revenue in 1930-31 amounting to Rs. 1,197 shows a fall of Rs. 102 as compared with 1929-30. Except for a few of the less productive heads, all heads showed large decreases, the main ones being Land revenue (37), Excise (18), Irrigation (17), Stamps with Registration (13) and Forest (12). Comparison with the previous year.

Agriculturally the year was not unfavourable. The large drop was due to disturbing effects of political agitation and the severe economic depression which was very marked in the closing months of the year. A substantial fall in the prices of agricultural and other commodities reacted on the main revenue heads, and the improving tendency noticeable in the figures of 1929-30 disappeared, leaving the province in a precarious financial condition. While revenue fell, expenditure other than that under debt heads rose to nearly Rs. 1,288 or Rs. 54½ above the corresponding total of 1929-30. Twelve heads showed an increase of Rs. 70, and thirteen heads between them a decrease of Rs. 15½. The largest individual decreases were Rs. 7 under Education and Rs. 3 under Public Health, both being due to the inclusion of large non-recurring sums in the figures of the year 1929-30. The rest of the decrease of Rs. 5½ was shared by eleven heads, none of the individual sums calling for remark except that of a lakh under Administration of justice. Here again the figures of 1929-30 included heavy charges on temporary counts, which were not repeated to the same extent in 1930-31.

to provide a fund for the improvement of roads. To this receipt there are corresponding entries on the expenditure side. The increase of Rs. 3 under the head Miscellaneous was due to larger recoveries from other Governments than anticipated in respect of past misclassifications of leave salary. The heavy losses under the main heads of revenue totalling Rs. 102 were caused by economic depression and political unrest, to which allusion has been made in the previous paragraph. Apart from a decrease of Rs. 3 exhibited by eight minor heads, the losses were under Land revenue (61), Excise (17½), Stamps and Registration (13) and Forest (7½). Land revenue collections were generally up to standard to November 1930, the next month showing a considerable drop. In the last three months of the year from January to March 1931 though collections were satisfactory, the effect of the great fall in prices was more pronounced; and it was not possible to make good the lag which began in the previous December. The losses under the other three heads are directly attributable to the unfavourable economic conditions of the year.

The budget grant for charges against Revenue, including Supplementary estimates, was Rs. 1,279, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,287½ or Rs. 8½ in excess of the estimate. Though in the aggregate there was close approximation to the budget forecast, a review by heads indicates some prominent individual variations of both kinds. The next result was due to gross increases of Rs. 27½ and decreases amounting to Rs. 19. Of the decreases a sum of Rs. 4 was contributed by thirteen heads between them, none of the individual amounts being of any consequence and in fact in these cases the budget estimate was very correct. There remain five decreases totalling Rs. 15, the largest individual one being for Rs. 7½ under Education; this was due to failure to utilize allotments, though in part lower actual expenditure was caused by orders issued during the course of the year to restrict expenditure as much as possible. Miscellaneous irrigation charges and Industries each show a drop of Rs. 2. The former was not real, being due to some changes in accounting, while the fall in expenditure under Industries was caused by inability to utilize a grant received from the Central Agricultural Council towards a new sugar plant for the Cawnpore Technological Institute. The heads of Forest and Public Works account for the remaining decrease of Rs. 3½ between them.

of Rs. 77·86 including Rs. 55·50 belonging to the Famine fund. These calculations have been already completely upset. In the first place the year 1930-31 closed with a deficit of not Rs. 1·43 but of Rs. 24·82; or Rs. 67·94 inclusive of a credit in the Famine fund of Rs. 43·12. Secondly losses have appeared under revenue heads consequent on economic depression. The revised estimate for 1931-32 thus gives a closing balance of minus Rs. 149·01 for all accounts; and excluding amounts pertaining to the Famine and Provincial loans fund the deficit in purely provincial resources is estimated at Rs. 224·70.

197. On the revised estimate the year was expected to close with a net deficit of Rs. 31·14 made up of a deficit of Rs. 50·02 in the revenue section and a surplus of Rs. 18·88 under capital heads; and allowing for the balance at the commencement of the year, the closing balance was minus Rs. 1·43. Actually the revenue section showed a deficit of Rs. 91·55, and the capital heads a surplus of Rs. 37·02, giving a net deficit of Rs. 54·53 and a minus closing balance of Rs. 24·82. A sum of Rs. 43·12 was due to the Famine fund, so that to secure a formal adjustment of the accounts a deficit loan of Rs. 67·94 was taken as at March 31, 1931. But the real provincial position at the end of the year is still worse. There should be, besides a credit of Rs. 43·12 in the Famine fund, balances of Rs. 34·05 and Rs. 3·27 in the accounts of advances from the Provincial loans fund and of the special Road fund. Allowing for these the provincial deficit is Rs. 105·26 whereas the corresponding figure on March 1930 was only Rs. 17·33.

The position
at the end
of 1930-31.

The position thus deteriorated substantially during 1930-31, and the deterioration has increased since with the adverse agrarian situation due to continued low prices and severe economic depression. The province in fact is financially at a crisis. To adjust agrarian difficulties a special committee investigated the subject of rent and revenue remissions, and in result the Government have to forgo Rs. 109·41 of their income from Land revenue. Some adjustments in irrigation are similarly under examination which will lead to a loss of revenue; while the usual sequel of continued depression shows itself in lower receipts from other revenue heads. The province has therefore to adjust itself on the basis of a lower revenue, and to this end a Retrenchment Committee was convened to consider reductions

from February 1931. The Excise and Opium Manuals were revised so as to be consistent with the new Act. The Manuals are at present in the Press. A number of minor administrative improvements were introduced.

203. The total consumption of country spirit showed a fall of 14·7 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. There was a decrease also of 7·5 per cent. in the consumption of foreign liquor. Consump-
tion.

204. The sealed-bottle system was extended during the year to Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh. There was no area under the farming system and that under the outstill system was only 12 per cent. of the total area of the province as in the previous year. The number of shops in the distillery area fell from 2,117 to 2,097. The number of bonded warehouses was 78. Country
spirit.

205. The total receipts from licence fees fell from Rs. 2·55 lakhs to Rs. 2·30 lakhs. The system of assessment by means of a surcharge on sales of the previous year was continued, and a new method of accounting was introduced, which should lead to greater accuracy of assessment. Locally made foreign spirits remained less popular, in spite of lower duty, than more attractively made-up brands from abroad. Foreign
spirit.

206. Sales were affected by political conditions. Revenue from this source decreased by 34 per cent. to Rs. 5·47 lakhs. Shops were reduced in number from 1,614 to 1,538. Tari.

207. The contract supply and graduated surcharge system remained in force. Revenue decreased by nearly 11 per cent. to Rs. 34·08 lakhs. There was a decrease in consumption of all the three varieties of hemp drugs. The total number of shops increased from 2,093 to 2,108. All the new shops were opened on the recommendation of either Licensing Boards or Excise Advisory Committees. Hemp drugs.

208. The system of levying licence fees in the shape of a graduated surcharge continued during the year. The cost price of opium was further reduced to Rs. 21-10-0 a seer. Total revenue decreased by 3 per cent. to Rs. 22·22 lakhs. Consumption declined by 2·5 per cent. mainly owing to trade depression. The number of shops increased from 921 to 926. As above, new shops were opened only on the recommendation of Licensing Boards or Excise Advisory Committees. Opium.

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

35. Vital statistics.

(See the Report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December 31, 1930.)

213. In the year 1930 there were, as compared with 1929, General-
more deaths under all heads except small-pox, plague and
injuries.

214. The birth-rate rose by 2·98 to 37·31 per mille of the Births-
population. The total number of births was 1,693,173. The
proportion of males born to females very slightly decreased.

215. The death-rate rose from 24·26 in 1929 to 27·20 per Deaths-
mille of the population. The total number of persons, whose
death was registered during the year, was 1,234,120 of whom
656,680 were males and 577,440 females. Of the districts Jhansi
had the highest death-rate (47·21) and Ballia the lowest (17·89).

216. The death-rate among infants was 170·8, which was Infantile
higher than the preceding year but lower than the decennial
mortality.
average for 1921—30. Hamirpur district had the highest death-
rate (270·06) followed by Jhansi and Naini Tal; Gonda had the
lowest (124·43).

217. There were 61,334 deaths from cholera as against 50,924 Diseases :
in 1929. The district of Gonda was most affected, with a death-
Cholera.
rate of 4·25, followed by Gorakhpur (4·20), Basti (3·92) and
Bareilly (2·77).

218. There was a decrease of 26,818 deaths from plague in Plague-
1930 compared with the preceding year, the number of deaths
being 10,860. The highest death-rate was in Ghazipur (2·03).
Twenty-three districts were entirely free from plague.

219. There were 11,071 deaths from small-pox in 1930, com- Small-pox.
pared with 11,725 in 1929. The highest death-rates were in
Ghazipur (1·17), Budaun (1·09), Bijnor (·95) and Jalaun (·91).

220. Fevers accounted for 942,469 deaths in 1930, compared Fevers-
with 810,583 deaths in 1929. Malaria was the most prevalent
form of fever. Bareilly showed the highest death-rate (37·83)
followed by Jhansi (36·89) and Pilibhit (35·69).

centres, Rs. 1.50 lakhs for urban sanitation, Rs. 2.41 lakhs for rural sanitation and minor sanitary works, Rs. 40,670 as a contribution to municipal boards. Projects were sanctioned to the value of Rs. 15.43 lakhs.

228. The staff had to make all the medical and sanitary arrangements for the *Mugh mela* in Allahabad in January and February. An outbreak of cholera during the fair was successfully dealt with and did not spread throughout the province on the dispersal of the pilgrims. The number of anti-effolera inoculations performed during the year was 105,266. There was no serious epidemic of plague during the year. The disease was as usual mainly confined to the eastern districts. Forty-two thousand and eight hundred inoculations were carried out. The campaign of rat destruction was continued and extended. Progress was made with anti-malarial works on the Sarda canal and in the Tarai and Bhabar estates. Malarial surveys were carried out in various districts. Thirteen districts reported malaria epidemics in September and October, and the department took special measures for the distribution of quinine and cinchona.

Work of
the staff.

229. The District Health Service was in force in 28 districts, and proposals have been accepted for its extension to four new districts when funds are available. Progress in village sanitation continues slowly. Some village *panchayats* are reported to be taking greater interest. District boards spent only Rs. 49,628 or 0.04 per cent. of their income on general health improvements during the year.

District
Health
scheme.

230. Of 56 candidates 46 passed the M.B., B.S. degree examinations in hygiene in April and October 1930. Fourteen candidates passed part I of the D. P. H. examinations and thirteen passed part II out of eighteen and sixteen respectively. Twenty-one candidates sat for the first part of the examination for the Licentiate of Public Health and 31 for the second part; eighteen passed part I and 21 passed part II. Twenty-one candidates passed the examination for sanitary inspectors, part I, 28 the examination for sanitary inspectors, part II; and three the examination for chief sanitary inspector.

Health
training and
education.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

39. Education.

(See the Report on Public Instruction for the year ending March 31, 1931.)

234. The number of educational institutions fell from 26,186 to 25,959 of which 23,663 were recognized and 2,296 unrecognized institutions. The total number of students fell to 1,512,747—a decrease of 9,000 on the previous year. The percentage of scholars to total population was 3·12 as compared with 3·35.

Number of institutions and students.

235. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 376·82 lakhs to Rs. 389·28 lakhs. Though the largest increase (Rs. 6 lakhs) was contributed by Government, there was also a welcome increase of income under the head "other sources."

Expenditure.

236. The total enrolment of students in the five universities rose from 6,993 to 7,081. The contribution from Government funds was Rs. 30·68 lakhs as compared with Rs. 26·15 lakhs in the previous year. Owing to the repercussions of the civil disobedience movement discipline in the universities, with the honourable exception of the Aligarh Muslim University, was seriously affected, and in some cases there was open defiance of the authorities.

University Education : General.

237. The number of students decreased by nine to 1,650. Owing to interruptions in the early part of the year the university examinations were not begun until April 13, 1931, and the university session was continued until May 9. By amendment of the ordinance concerned, all students are now required to reside in a college or hostel or under the supervision of the authorities. The extension of the Muir hostel was completed during the year. Two thousand nine hundred and thirty-three new books were added to the library. The Ambulance Corps did useful work at the *Magh mela*.

Progress of the year : Allahabad University.

238. The number of students increased by 20 to 1,714. The erection of the new Zoology block was finished. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-three new books were added to the library. During the year a new hostel for 100 students was added to the Canning College and 27 new rooms were completed

Lucknow University.

During the year the maintenance of discipline was seriously handicapped by political agitation, and cases of insubordination were fairly frequent. Some head masters showed great courage in resisting political pressure.

Attempts are being made to make physical training compulsory in anglo-vernacular schools.

The number of vernacular secondary institutions increased from 675 to 696, and the enrolment from 80,909 to 84,749. Expenditure increased from Rs. 17.07 lakhs to Rs. 17.52 lakhs.

Discipline was not satisfactory during the year. Several teachers who had been arrested for taking part in illegal activities had their certificates cancelled.

The number of vernacular middle schools teaching agriculture rose from 32 to 37. There were 29 manual training classes.

243. There were 19,892 primary schools, as compared with 20,068 in the previous year. The numbers enrolled decreased from 1,155,142 to 1,142,256. The decrease may be put down to the economic depression and laxity of discipline resulting from the civil disobedience movement. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 85.69 lakhs to Rs. 85.58 lakhs. The supply of trained teachers remains insufficient. The condition of school buildings is on the whole far from satisfactory. Boards are not prompt in utilizing building grants when they are allotted.

Primary
schools.

244. At the Government Training College, Allahabad, there were 68 students. At Benares, Aligarh, Lucknow and Agra Training Colleges the enrolments were 51, 51, 41 and 55 respectively. It has been ascertained that almost all the teachers who pass through the training colleges obtain employment.

Training
institutions
for men

The number of men on the rolls of the eight normal schools was 722 as compared with 723 in the previous year. The work in the normal schools has been reorganized—there is now a continuous two years' course for the vernacular teachers' certificate. The seven central training schools have become deservedly popular. The training they afford is much superior to that given in the district board training schools.

245. Thirty-two students sat for the English Teachers' Certificate examination and 25 passed. Seventy-seven out of 113 passed the vernacular teachers' certificate examination. There is an increasing demand for trained women teachers.

Training
institutions
for women.

The lives and activities of Mr. Gandhi, the late Pandit Moti Lal Nehru and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru formed the subject of several Hindi books. The use of country-made cloth was advocated. Several books favoured *satyagraha*. Books of love songs otherwise innocent were found to contain matter of this sort. Such books commanded a large sale. The *jhanda* (national flag) song was the common stock of most of them. The most important publication was the *Matri Bhumi Aldakosh* or year book of the mother country. In one chapter of this book the editor has traced the history of matters prejudicial to the interests of India which, he claims, have arisen from the British administration. Some books have also appeared, mostly in Urdu, describing the benefits of British rule and the injurious effects of Congress propaganda: these books have not had a large sale.

251. The Child Marriage Restraint Act was again the subject of several books. Muslims especially opposed it on the ground that the Prophet himself at the age of 57 had married a girl six years old. Abstinence from intoxicating drugs and the elevation of the depressed classes were also persistently advocated. Social.

254. A history of the Persian language at the Moghul Court with a brief summary of the growth of the Urdu language was among the important books of the year. Foreign rulers such as Bachecha Sakau and Kamal Pasha were discussed by Muslim writers. In Hindi the dramatist Babu Jai Shankar Parshad of Benares continued composing his plays with episodes from ancient Indian history as their plots: his *Ajata Shatru* was a notable contribution to modern Hindu drama. Miscellaneous.

THE PRESS.

255. The number of newspapers and periodicals printed in the province rose from 620 to 626. Of these 36 were published daily, nine bi-weekly, 202 weekly and 263 monthly. Number of journals.

256. The output of the more important centres was as follows:— Publishing centres.

Allahabad 91 papers, Lucknow 83, Cawnpore 54, Benares 53, Agra 48, Meerut 27, Aligarh 26, Etawah 24, Gorakhpur 17, Moradabad and Saharanpur 15 each, Muzaffarnagar 14 and Bijner and Muzaffarnagar 11 each.

257. Eighty-four papers were in English, 225 in Urdu and 253 in Hindi. Language.

The *Bharat* followed the lines of the *Leader* and gained considerably in circulation. The *Anand* of Lucknow, which was wavering last year, threw in its lot with the Congress and supported the civil disobedience movement. The *Swadesh*, *Shri Krishna* and *Vir Bharat* ceased publication owing to the Press Ordinance. The *Surya*, the *Garhwali*, the *Gyan Shakti*, the *Ghatipur Samachar*, the *Desh Mitra* and the *Kisan* of Fyzabad opposed the civil disobedience movement and advocated participation in the Round Table Conference. The *Madina* was foremost among the Muslim papers which supported the civil disobedience movement and bitterly denounced the British Government as the greatest enemy of Islam. Action had to be taken against it both under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code and under the Press Ordinance. The *Jiddat* was also extreme in its views and ceased publication owing to the demand for security. The *Hamdam* also suffered the same fate. It re-appeared later under a new proprietorship with no fixed policy. The *Najat* consistently supported the Congress and urged Hindu and Muslim unity. The *Oudh Akhbar* lent guarded support to the Congress. The *Haqiqat* maintained a critical attitude and sometimes published pro-Government articles. The *Himmat* and the *Mustaqil* gave support to a federal constitution while insisting on guarantees for the preservation of Muslim interests. While sympathizing with the civil disobedience movement, they suspected that its leaders were aiming at the establishment of a Hindu *raj*. Most of the new Urdu papers started during the year opposed the civil disobedience movement.

260. With a few exceptions the newspapers strongly protested against the promulgation of the Press Ordinance as unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the press. This view was challenged by some papers which held that the Press Ordinance had been rendered necessary by the growing tide of lawlessness brought about by press propaganda. The other Ordinances were also criticized by a large section of the Press. Some important Liberal papers while criticizing Government regretted that the Congress had brought about a state of affairs necessitating extraordinary measures for the maintenance of law and order.

Ordinances.

261. The proposals of the Indian Central Committee were generally regarded by the Hindu papers as an agreeable surprise. It was, however, urged even by Liberal papers that no constitu-

Constitu-
tional
reforms.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion denounced the terrorist outrages in Bengal and Punjab, though some extremist papers tempered their condemnation with a tribute to the patriotism of the accused.

41. Arts and Science.

(See reports on the Lucknow and Muttra Museums and on the Allahabad and Lucknow Public Libraries for the year ending March 31, 1930.)

265. During the year 261 additions were made to the various Museums. sections of the Lucknow Museum—six under Archaeology, 193 under Numismatics, eleven under Natural History, 36 under Ethnography and fifteen in the Picture Gallery. Among the sculptures acquired may be noted a fine Buddhist relief from village Pakhna, district Fatehpur, and a sculpture of *Shiva* and *Ravana* from village Banipara, district Cawnpore. The Malwa series in the Numismatic section has been considerably enriched by the year's acquisitions. The fifteen new paintings include some fine specimens of the Rajput school. A beginning has been made with the re-arrangement of the archaeological exhibits by the construction of 42 small masonry stands, which have been paid for out of savings. The museum was visited by 154,449 people during the year.

There were five new acquisitions to the Curzon Museum of Archaeology at Muttra during the year, and eleven books were added to the library. Considerable progress has now been made with the arrangement of the more important exhibits.

266. At the end of March 1931, there were 37,056 books in Libraries. the Allahabad Public Library, of which 678 were added during the year. The library issued 11,208 books, and received 17,114 visitors.

At the end of March 1931, there were 29,252 books in the Lucknow Public Library, of which 1,031 were added during the year. The library issued 8,802 books and received 18,269 visitors.

Masjid in Jaunpur. The north bastion of the *Idgah* at Rapri in Mainpuri district was reconstructed and the plinth and part of the south bastion were repaired. The Jami Masjid at Banda was repaired for the first time.

The Agricultural Department administered the archaeological gardens at Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad and Cawnpore. The weather was fairly satisfactory, and the gardens were kept in good condition.

MISCEL-
LANEOUS.

The quantity of paper received from Central Stores was 887 tons—an increase of 73 tons on the figure of the previous year.

Stationery.

274. The total value of stationery and rubber stamps issued during the year was Rs. 6·34 lakhs as against Rs. 5·95 lakhs in the previous year. The average *per capita* cost of supplies for the whole province calculated as in previous years was Rs. 10 as against Rs. 11 for the previous year.